

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph high."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY.**  
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
**THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.**  
**WASHINGTON.**

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 17, 1844.

## THE UNPARALLELED DUPLICITY OF THE GLOBE!—A FRAUD DETECTED!

We have now before us the two prospectuses of the Dollar Globe, to which we have before referred, issued on the same day, (May 9th,) in which there is a most remarkable discrepancy, showing a systematic purpose of fraud. In one of them intended to be circulated at the SOUTH occurs a passage censuring the tariff as a system of fraud and extortion; while the very same prospectus, intended for the NORTH, in the same language in other parts, and bearing the same date, omits the sentence relative to the tariff. Accompanying the Northern prospectus is a printed circular letter of Mr. Bidlack, of Pennsylvania, recommending the Globe to the patronage of his constituents—and to go with the Southern anti-tariff prospectus is a circular of Mr. Reid of North Carolina. We present in parallel columns passages which profess to enumerate some of the enormities of Whiggery, in one of which it will be perceived that the tariff of '42 is denounced as "dishonest, fraudulent and exorbitant," and in the other no mention whatever is made of the tariff. We will venture to assert that a more disgraceful, infamous fraud upon the people has never been attempted in this country:

Prospectus of the Dollar Globe, under enclosure of Hon. David S. Reid, of North Carolina.

[Extract.]  
Is a national debt, to bolster up such a bank, and support the government here in defiance of the popular will, as it does in England, already originated by Mr. Clay during his short reign in the cotton-skin Congress, calculated to give him the suffrages of the nation for the presidency? IS THE DISHONEST, FRAUDULENT AND EXORBITANT TARIFF OF MR. CLAY'S CONGRESS, LEVYING TAXES UPON THE PEOPLE FOR THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE, 100 PER CENT. BEYOND THE REVENUE DUTY, FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE OVERGROWN CAPITALISTS, LIKELY TO PROMOTE HIS FURTHER POLITICAL ADVANCEMENT? Is his distribution law, wasting the proceeds of the public domain, provided by our revolutionary fathers as a sacred fund for the defence of our Republic, and gradually to be extended as homes for actual settlers, as our population expands, after being condemned by the people, suddenly to increase the popularity of the author of the nefarious scheme, which he himself denounced in the earlier and better days of his political career?

### THAT "ASSOCIATE EDITOR."

The editor of the Madisonian now confesses that he has never had an "associate editor," and our proving from his files and an announcement under his own name that he did have one; but then he says, with the utmost nonchalance imaginable, what of it? "having secured him, we let him go again! Perhaps we may give a specimen of his treatment of Mr. Clay to-morrow or next day. He was too abusive of that gentleman to suit our taste. He was too violent to injure the Whig cause." A likely story! The editor then republishes an article, purporting to be a specimen of his late associate's abuse of Mr. Clay, which is a mass of miserable denunciations and epithets, without facts, reason, or common sense, to substantiate them or make them even plausible, which may, or may not, have been strung together by the editor's late "associate." We have no defence to set up for that individual—it is not material to the issue—he can speak for himself. If he wrote the article in question, it was done, no doubt, to order. It bears the strongest evidence upon its face that it was so written. All the circumstances look as if Mr. Tyler—who has in more than one instance directed, altered and amended editorials for the Madisonian—may have said, Come, Mr. M., let us see how severe an article you can write for the Madisonian against Clay. Curse him! he is out in another letter upon my treachery! Let it be withering, and you shall have a first-rate office!

Now we do not know that this was so, precisely; we only know that the "associate" in

question left the Madisonian after a while, and received an appointment to an eighteen hundred dollar office.

But how are we to know that the miserable article republished was written, by order or otherwise, by the Madisonian's late "associate editor?" If the present editor will boldly assert that he never had an "associate," and then, after we prove his statement to be untrue, confess that he did have one; and if he will give out, by insinuation, that DANIEL WEBSTER wrote certain editorials for the Madisonian against HENRY CLAY, and boasting that he has the MSS. of the "mighty mind" sealed up for the inspection of the curious, when there is no truth, but a gross fraud in the insinuation, so far as DANIEL WEBSTER is concerned, how are we, or the readers of the Madisonian, to believe anything he asserts?

As for what our neighbor says about the Whig Standard being "under the direction of Mr. Clay's Congressional Committee," we can assure him that there is not a particle of truth in it. The paper was established by us, exclusively with our own means, and we have never received a dollar for its support, except from those who subscribe for the paper, or advertise with us. Like the Whig papers, generally, ours is free and independent of dictation or committee direction from any quarter. We have no Master Bob or Captain John to direct us to "box the compass" at every new phase of the political moon, if not of tenor. Can the Madisonian say as much, with truth?

### MR. CLAY'S LETTERS.

The Locofocos are very hard to please—indeed they are. In the first part of the campaign of 1840, before General Harrison felt compelled to take the field and openly proclaim his sentiments, in the presence of many thousands of his fellow-citizens of all parties, they charged the Whigs with supporting a *mum* candidate who "had no opinions for the public eye." Now, when they support a candidate who is as *mum* as the dead, almost, and the Whigs have a candidate whose "mouth speaks for itself," ever ready to proclaim to the whole world, fearlessly and undisguisedly, the honest and truly republican sentiments which his noble heart never ceases to cherish, the Locofocos affect to chuckle mightily and vociferate at the top of their voices that Mr. Clay is ruining himself by writing too many letters!

Let the Locofoco gentry "lay not the flattering unction to their souls." The Whigs glory in supporting their champion and great standard-bearer, a MAN who has a window in his bosom that all may see and read his sentiments, and who is ready at all times and on all occasions to take and maintain his position upon each and every question of great national concernment. Such a MAN, towering a full head and shoulders above all his contemporaries, is HENRY CLAY. No wonder the Whigs delight to honor him. Take him, as Mr. Buchanan and other leading Locofocos described him, in 1840, when they thought him to be forever out of their way, and the whole American people ought to be proud of such a high-minded, magnanimous, and patriotic statesman.

Mr. Clay's letters, over which the Locofocos affect to chuckle so much, all exhibit their great author as he is—free, open, clear, explicit, undisguised, and disingenuous. There is in them a oneness, a magnanimity, a straight-forwardness, a grandeur—all characteristic of their whole-souled, patriotic author. Every body knew on the appearance of his Raleigh letter, what had long been known before, that Mr. Clay's personal predilections were in favor of the annexation of Texas, when annexation could be effected without dishonor, without war, without assuming a debt of untold millions, and without incurring the displeasure of any considerable portion of our Confederacy. But what are his personal predilections, what have they ever been, when the honor of his country required them to be instantly set at naught? With HENRY CLAY for President, under existing circumstances brought about by the astounding and abominable treaty manœuvring of Tyler and Calhoun, we can neither have Texas nor a war with Mexico on account of it. The fact might have been otherwise, had not the infamous treaty been secretly made, whereby the whole North has been stirred up into a deadly hostility to the measure. But with Mr. Polk for President, we can—as he has avowed himself in favor of immediate annexation—have a sanguinary war with Mexico, and only get Texas by conquest, with the war debt of perhaps fifty millions in addition to the Texas debt of at least fifteen millions, saddled upon us, with the whole North up in arms against the measure!

A pretty state of things truly: but true as the gospel. Mr. Polk's letter shows where he is, and what might reasonably be expected, were he to be elected. Mr. Clay's letters show his position, and what may be expected should he succeed. Do our opponents hope, by perversions and false representations of Mr. Clay's last letter on the subject of annexation, to make capital with the opponents of the measure at the North? It would seem so, but they will find themselves egregiously mistaken. The enemies of annexation can see, and will take sides for themselves. They care nothing about Mr. Clay's personal predilections in the matter, any more than they do about those of General Combs, Mr. Clay's friend and neighbor, who is now at the North addressing great concourses of people on the subject. They know that they can trust Mr. Clay, and they will support him to defeat Mr. Polk, the favorite of General Jackson, who is furious for taking Texas immediately, even at the expense of a war with both Mexico and England. They

know that Mr. Polk, if elected, would obey the directions of General Jackson, and thus get the country forthwith into a hostile war.

But why is the tune of the Locofocos, who complained of General Harrison for not answering letters addressed to him, and called him in derision "the *mum* candidate," so entirely changed that they complain of Mr. Clay for answering too many letters, and call him in derision "the complete letter-writer?" It is because their own candidate, Jimmy K. Polk, has become "the *mum* candidate." He dare not answer, like a man. A respectable Democratic committee of Cumberland county, Pennsylvania, have addressed a respectful letter to him to ascertain if he is in favor of retaining or repealing the present protective tariff. He is *mum*: his lips are sealed. And this is the man who, in fishing for Tennessee votes, has been all his life denouncing the protective tariff! but since his nomination for the Presidency has eked out a letter, for the Pennsylvania market, saying he is for a revenue tariff, affording incidental protection to our home industry! And there he leaves the matter, refusing to explain further! And this is the man who, in 1840, so many thousand times ridiculed General Harrison as "the *mum* candidate," "General *Mum*," &c., &c. Mr. Polk has also been addressed by a respectable committee to know what he meant, in his letter to the Cincinnati committee, when he declared himself in favor of the "immediate annexation of Texas," whether he meant upon the terms of Mr. Tyler's treaty, or not! Here, also, he is *mum*. His lips are sealed. How different from the gallant, open-hearted, high-minded, honorable, undisguised, unswerving, patriotic Whig champion, Henry Clay. Fortunate, fortunate, indeed, are the Whigs in having the noble Kentuckian for their candidate! How his many virtues tower in comparison with the cautious, creeping demagoguism of the insignificant Jimmy K. Polk "Hyperion to a Satyr!"

### BRITISH GOLD AND LOCOFOCOISM.

The callous falsity with which the Globe, Madisonian, and other Locofoco presses have iterated the charge against the Whigs of being bought with British gold might well excite the suspicion that they themselves are susceptible of such extraneous influences; and that it is in fact a cry of "wolf," set up for the purpose of diverting public attention from themselves. We, however, will not imitate their dishonorable, reckless, and abandoned course by making a charge against them without foundation; but one thing is certain, if the English prints in the Locofoco interest can be relied upon, viz: that money is raised in England for the purpose of disseminating Locofoco principles in this country. In proof of this assertion, we quote the following from that favorite authority of the Madisonian, the London Times. That paper says:

"A subscription was recently opened to raise funds to circulate the free trade tracts in foreign countries. About four hundred and forty thousand pounds sterling were subscribed. Some of these tracts are to be printed in New York, for circulation in the UNITED STATES."

These subscriptions were taken up in various parts of England. Manchester, one of the great manufacturing towns, has subscribed £20,000, or nearly \$100,000! At a meeting in that town, a Manchester paper says:

"Mr. Murray read the following list of subscriptions already received, the announcement of the respective sums being received with loud and hearty cheering by the audience:"

The Hon. the Lord Provost	£100
A. & J. Denison, George Square	200
Charles Tennant & Co.	200
William Dixon	200
Samuel Higginbotham	200
Dunlop, Williams & Co.	200
Buchanan, Hamilton & Co.	100
A friend	60
Neale Thompson	50
James Scott	50
Alexander Graham	50
D. McPhail & Co.	50
William Strirling & Sons	50
S. D. & Thomas Brown	50
J. & A. Anderson	50
William Gemmel	40
Robert Dalglish	40
John Whitehead	30
George Smith	30
John Ker	25
James Oswald	25
W. G. Mitchell	21
A. & D. J. Banatine	21
John Young	21
Robert Stewart	20
Andrew Mitchell	20
Alexander Macgregor, &c., &c.	20

Now, we would respectfully ask, who gets this money? Which of the Locofoco presses in New York, Philadelphia, and Washington are in the pay of these foreigners? Four hundred and fifty thousand pounds is a vast sum—more than equal to two millions of dollars—and as ours is the chief foreign market for British goods, it is fair to presume that half of this princely revenue is distributed in the United States. Of course, none of it falls to the lot of the Whigs, who eschew the one-sided free trade which England offers; and it would seem to be equally a matter of course that it is given to those who advocate the British policy—the policy of opening the American market to British manufactures, while the British exclude from their market everything of American growth or manufacture which they can possibly dispense with. It is to consummate this policy that money is raised by thousands and hundreds of thousands of pounds in England, to be used in co-operation with the Locofoco party here, and to be sent here to aid the cause of Locofocoism. Who gets it? The Locofocos, doubtless, but which of them?

The Albany Evening Journal mentions in connection with this subject the enormous issues from

a free trade press in New York, called the Morning News, at a nominal price, which no private concern could afford without essential aid from some quarter:

The "New York Morning News" frequently contains such notices as this:

"THIS WEEK'S 'CAMPAIGN.'—An enormous edition of this week's 'CAMPAIGN' is now going through the press, with the aid of the steam-power we have been compelled to have recourse to. We republish in it SILAS WRIGHT'S WATER-TOWN SPEECH on the tariff, together with a biography of Mr. Wright, the Syracuse Address and Resolutions, and a great variety of other matter. We call on our friends to take them off our hands. They will be sent in any quantity, from 100 to 100,000, at the rate of a dollar a hundred."

### A VALUABLE AUXILIARY.

The "Alte und Neue Welt," (the Old and New World,) a German paper published in Philadelphia, has come out strongly in favor of Clay, Frelinghuysen, and the Union. Its influence and circulation is equal to any paper published in the German language in the Union. At the last contest it was a warm Locofoco sheet, exercising a powerful influence over the German population of Pennsylvania and Ohio, and it cannot be otherwise than pleasing to all friends of Republican principles to know the firm and faithful advocate they have now, where they formerly had a powerful enemy.

ST. LANDRY WHIG.—The New Orleans Bee says that they have received the first number of a new paper bearing the above title, and published at Opelousas. It is a weekly sheet, well printed, and of fair proportions, published and edited by Joseph Etter, Esq. As its name indicates, it is devoted to Whig principles, and sustains Clay and Frelinghuysen.

The New York Express of Saturday says: "We have a list of the names of the custom-house inspectors now in employ. There are ninety-six Locofocos, and only twenty-two Whigs. A most desperate effort is making to remove the remnant of Whigs, and a delegation has gone on to Washington to effect this object."

Hon. Edward Stanly, of North Carolina, is in Baltimore, and is expected to address the grand mass meeting of the Fourth Ward this evening. We are gratified to hear that he has so far recovered from his attack of sickness to again take part in the fight.

The Great New England Convention on Boston Common takes place on Thursday of this week, and will be addressed by many of the ablest and most eminent Whig champions in the country.

A very gratifying meeting of the Whigs in the western wards of Philadelphia was held on Saturday evening. It is said that at least ten thousand persons were present. Among the speakers on the occasion was Reverdy Johnson, Esq., who was received by the vast assemblage with three hearty cheers. The Inquirer says that Mr. J. addressed the meeting in an energetic, stirring, and emphatic manner, and adds:

He analyzed Polkism fully and thoroughly, adverted to the efforts which the Locofocos are making in this State, to induce the people to regard Polk as a Tariff candidate—read and commented upon a call for a Polk and Tariff meeting at Columbia—gave a glowing portrait of the character and services of Mr. Clay—and concluded with an eloquent appeal to the meeting with reference to the coming contest.

PRETTY WELL!—The Trenton (N. J.) Sheet Anchor, a "Polk and Dallas" paper of the radical stamp, after abusing Captain Stockton in the most scurrilous style for voting for Harrison in 1840, and continuing from then to support Mr. Tyler, thus compliments the existing administration in language which argues rather unfavorably for harmony in the party:

"The administration in power has perpetrated more abuses, outraged all decency and propriety, bid defiance to laws, violated contracts, and squandered more money, in a shorter space of time than any preceding administration in the history of the country!!"

A New Orleans correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writing a business letter, concludes as follows:

"The good Whig cause is strengthening every day in this city, and you may rely upon it that she will tell a good tale for the 'gallant Harry.' Louisiana's vote is sure for Clay and Frelinghuysen. Polk and Dallas will be of no avail. The sugar-planters of this State remember his gross and violent abuse of themselves during his canvass in Tennessee against Mr. Jones. No class of useful citizens have been more scandalized than our sugar planters, by Mr. Polk."

"Changes are taking place every day, and I am happy to state myself as being one of the number. I am now convinced that the only true policy for the interests and welfare of the country is that adopted by Mr. Clay and the glorious Whig party."

H. A. Griswold, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, a son of the late Bishop Griswold, of Massachusetts, lately wrote to a friend, in connection with Mr. Clay's name:

"There is, I believe, no man in the State who commands more thoroughly the respect and esteem of those who know him in his private and domestic relations. The atrocious reports which are spread abroad with regard to his character, no one would dare to repeat at home, as facts."

WISE'S DISTRICT.—The Norfolk Herald speaks cheerfully of Wise's District, but not so cheerfully as the state of things in that district would authorize. We hear almost daily from some part of it, and we claim far more than a tie, or a small majority either—we claim a majority of some hundreds. The Whigs of Accomac, we take great pleasure in saying, are particularly active.—Richmond Whig.

### STATE ELECTIONS.

There are no more elections to be held this month:

Maryland votes	October 2
Georgia	" 7
Arkansas	" 7
Pennsylvania	" 8
New Jersey	" 8, 9
Ohio	" 8
South Carolina	" 14

GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.—The annual communication of this body commenced in Baltimore yesterday. Representatives were in attendance from twenty States and the District of Columbia. The Order is represented as being in a flourishing condition, and the financial condition of the Grand Lodge is in a healthful state; being free from embarrassment.

A contractor of work on Trinity Church, in New York, was arrested on Saturday, on board the ship Stephen Whitney, just as she was about to sail for Liverpool. He was indebted to laborers some \$2,000, and had that amount of money on his person.

The Governor of South Carolina has appointed Thursday, the 3d day of October next, as a day of thanksgiving, humiliation, and prayer, throughout the State.

Accounts from St. Helena state that no rain had fallen at the Island of Ascension for fifteen months! All the springs were dried up, and the inhabitants were obliged to cruise off the island in vessels, to catch rain water for consumption.

The Wasaw (Ill.) Signal says Lyman Wright has raised a company of 200 men with the covert design of attacking Carthage and Warsaw. To this the St. Louis Gazette replies—"Fudge!"

A letter from New York says: "The great talk among the gossips is the 'Bell Ringers' who came out at Niblo's last night. It comprises seven performers, who ring forty-two bells, with which they produce strains of melody the description of which would not be believed. Suffice it to say, that with dinner bells they perform marches, airs, waltzes, symphonies, and overtures, with all the effect of an orchestra; strains soft as from an Aeolian harp, up to the deep roll of the bass drum, are given with most startling effect."

### THE NACHEZ CONVENTION.

By one or two delegates who arrived on Saturday from Natchez, we learn verbally that the Convention of the 5th instant was a splendid and most imposing gathering. The members present were estimated at from SEVEN to TEN THOUSAND. Col. A. M. Bingham presided, and made a beautiful and happy address.

Among the speakers were Messrs. S. S. Prentiss, Yerger, and others. Mr. Prentiss spoke three hours in his most felicitous style. The proceedings were characterized by the utmost zeal, enthusiasm, and harmony.—N. O. Bee, 9th.

THE WHEAT CROP IN VERMONT.—Mr. S. W. Jewett, of Weybridge, Vermont, in a letter to the Cultivator, states that the wheat crop of Vermont this year will supply the demand of that State. He thinks the average yield will reach 25 bushels to the acre. Last year it was from 18 to 20 bushels. The Black Sea wheat yields well in Vermont.

THE QUAKERS.—There is a Locofoco on the Polk, Dallas, and Texas electoral ticket in Indiana who answers to the name of Wick—Judge Wick—if we mistake not, a renegade Whig. This judge made a speech at Indianapolis on the 23d, and, alluding to the Texas question, asked who was afraid of a war with the weak, puny, priest-ridden, and ignorant country of Mexico? He answered this question himself, by saying, "no one, except the quakers, whose fathers and grandfathers were hung during the Revolution for being Tories!" A fouler libel was never uttered by any man; but for an advocate of James K. Polk, the descendant in a direct line from Ezekiel Polk, of North Carolina, to say anything about *toryism in the Revolution*, betrays a brazen-faced impudence which has no parallel in this country. Amos Kendall is no match for him! Judge Wick, of Indiana, accounts for the Methodist clergy being all Whigs by saying, in his public speeches, that they get "chicken fixings" at Whig houses, and "common doings" at the houses of Locofocos.—St. Louis Rep.

BEST JOKE OF THE SEASON.—The last Natchez Courier tells the following:—"The Democratic Association" of Jackson, Mississippi, had appointed Mr. Nicholson, a son of Ex-Judge I. R. Nicholson, to address them on Saturday last, 17th inst. All preparations were made for a large meeting, and about sundown on Saturday, the cannon was fired that Locofoco excitement was at its height. Mr. Nicholson was momentarily expected down from Madison, and it was designed to receive him with proper eclat. And sure enough he did come, and when he came he wore a Clay badge. He had been converted at the mass meeting in Madison, and had been wearing the Clay badge for two or three days.

I CANNOT DO IT.—An old Jackson and Van Buren man, an acquaintance of ours—dropped in to see us on Friday last, and after disposing of business, we chanced to ask him whether he still went Locofocoism.

"I cannot do it," he said in reply. "I am an old resident of Cayahoga county—in fact, one of its early settlers. I can remember when about here was the frontier, and the Indians our dangerous neighbors. I was myself a soldier, and when the old Essex junto opposed Mr. Madison and the war of 1812, I can well remember who it was whose deeds were noblest in defence of Madison, the war, and our soldiers. We, of the border, knew what it was to fear the British and the savages, and we know what we owe to HENRY CLAY. Oppose him! No, I cannot do it!—Ohio Tariff Advocate."

"I am in favor of immediate annexation," said a lady in Mississippi, to a repudiator. "So am I!" replied he, "so let's unite." "No, no, you repudiated the Union bonds once and may do it again," was the sarcastic reply.